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EXAMINER	
KANG, PAUL H	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2144	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/650,412	TULI, RAJA SINGH	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Paul H. Kang	2144	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 21-100 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 21-100 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12 December 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED FINAL ACTION

Terminal Disclaimer

1. The terminal disclaimer filed on January 9, 2007 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of 6,633,314 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 20, 21, 32, 34, 44, 55, 62, 64, 68, 76, 83, 85, 89 and 97-100 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kikinis, U.S. Patent No. 5,727,159.

4. As per claims 20, 55, and 76, Kikinis teaches a method which is implemented on a server to serve documents, the method comprising:

receiving, at the server from a remote device, a request for a document, the document including text and one or more links (Kikinis, col. 9, line 61 – col. 10, line 18); transmitting, from the server, a request over a network to have the document delivered to the server and receiving the document, at the server, in response to the

request transmitted from the server (the proxy server retrieves the requested information from a web server; Kikinis, col. 9, line 61 – col. 10, line 18);

rendering, at the server and for displaying on a screen attached to a remote device, an image from the entire document in response to the request, the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device for displaying the document (The proxy server converts the web page received from the web server in a format suitable for a PDA; Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-34), the image being larger than a screen area on the remote device available for displaying the document (The image is scaled or a portion of the image is viewed at the client; Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-34 and lines 45-56); and

sending from the server to the remote device, the image in a compressed format as a response to the request for the document (Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-45).

5. As per claim 21, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the document retrieved from the Internet by the server in response to the request for the document from the remote device (Kikinis, col. 9, line 61 – col. 10, line 45).

6. As per claims 32, 62, and 83, Kikinis teaches a method, a machine readable medium containing executable code, and a portable device to access remote documents, the method comprising:

sending, from the device to a remote server, a request for a document, the document having vector information including text the request causing the remote server to transmit a further request over a network to have the document delivered to the remote

server so that the remote server can render the image (the proxy server retrieves the requested information from a web server; Kikinis, col. 9, line 61 – col. 10, line 18);

receiving at the device, an image in a compressed format form the remote server, the image being rendered at the remote server from the entire document in response to the request and storing the image in the compressed format on the device (The proxy server converts the web page received from the web server in a compressed format suitable for a PDA; Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-34); and

according to a user input to the device, selectively displaying only a portion of the image on a screen attached to the device according to the image stored on the device (a portion of the image is viewed at the client; Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-34 and lines 45-56).

7. As per claims 34, 64, and 85, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the selectively displaying the portion of the image comprises scrolling the image on the screen at exclusive control of the device (Kikinis, col. 10, lines 45-56).

8. As per claims 44, 68, and 89, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein retrieving at least a portion of an image of a previously requested document from a memory of the device, the image of the previously requested document being previously received from the remote server and stored in memory of the device in compressed format, and displaying at least a portion of the image of the previously requested document (Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-34 and lines 45-56).

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9. As to claims 97-100, Kikinis teaches the method and medium wherein the rendering at the server renders display pixels to be displayed at the remote device such that the remote device does not render display pixels (Kikinis, col. 10, lines 9-56).

Claim Rejections ~ 35 U.S.C. § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 33, 63, and 84, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis, and further in view of Dorricott (US 6,125,209).**

12. As per claims 33, 63, and 84, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach wherein the image comprises a plurality of sections, a first section of the plurality of sections that is not displayed on the device remains compressed on the device while one or more sections of the plurality of sections corresponding to the portion of the image displayed on the device are decompressed.

Dorricott teaches a device, which decompresses data images to be displayed on a screen, in scrollable format, and further teaches when all the data cannot fit onto the display; the device would decompress the remaining data during a smooth or rapid scroll (Dorricott, Abstract; Col. 1, lines 64-67; Col. 2, lines 1-9; Col. 7, lines 4-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Dorricott in the system of Kikinis, because by decompressing only portions of the image which is currently displayed and not the entire image allows for faster transfer of data from device to display, and further decreasing waiting time for the user (Dorricott, Abstract; Col. 1, lines 41-48; Col. 2, lines 16-20).

13. Claims 22, 24, 35, 36, 38, 41-43, 56, 57, 65, 67, 77, 78, 86, and 88, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis, and further in view of Gardell et al. (US 6,049,831).

14. As per claims 22, 56, and 77, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach receiving at the server from the remote device, a message to indicate a text input, the text input being received at the remote device relative to a location on a portion of the image displayed in the screen area, entering, at the server, the text input into the document at a location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed in the screen area to render a refreshed portion of the image, and sending, from the server to the remote device, the refreshed portion of the image.

Gardell teaches a system to access a network, such as the Internet, wherein the system handles network information transfer between a network and the user device. The device transmits a notification that there has been a change at the remote device location such as inputted text (Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Gardell,

Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), knowing the location of the text input (Gardell, Col. 4, lines 39-46), and sending the refreshed portion back to the remote device from the server (Gardell, Col. 4, lines 8-17).

By allowing the documents of Kikinis to be inputted by text, as in the system of Gardell, the system of Kikinis would be able to have text entry making the system more user compatible.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gardell in the system of Kikinis, because by implementing the specification as described above, it provides a simple and elegant solution for providing Internet access which do not require purchases of new Internet-ready devices which are very expensive (Gardell, Col. 1, lines 31-40).

15. As per claims 24, 57, and 78, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches receiving at the server from the remote device, a message to indicate a user selection of the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen, and sending, from the server to the remote device, a message to accept keyboard entry in response to a determination that the document accepts text input at the location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25: Gardell discloses if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in).

16. As per claims 35, 65, and 86, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach receiving at the device, a text input relative to a location on a portion of the image displayed on the screen, sending, from the device to the remote server, a message to indicate that the text input is to be entered into the document, receiving, at the device from the remote server, a refreshed portion of the image, the refreshed portion of the image being rendered at the remote server after entering the text input into the document at a location corresponding to the location on the portion the image displayed on the screen, and displaying the refreshed portion of the image on the screen.

Gardell teaches a system to access a network, such as the Internet, wherein the system handles network information transfer between a network and the user device. The device transmits a notification that there has been a change at the remote device location such as inputted text (Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), knowing the location of the text input (Gardell, Col. 4, lines 39-46), and sending the refreshed portion back to the remote device from the server (Gardell, Col. 4, lines 8-17). Gardell further teaches if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in (Gardell, Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 41-46; Col. 7, lines 14-25).

By allowing the documents of Kikinis to be inputted by text, as in the system of Gardell, the system of Kikinis would be able to have text entry making the system more user compatible.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gardell in the system of Kikinis, because by implementing the specification as described above, it provides a simple and elegant solution for providing Internet access which do not require purchases of new Internet-ready devices which are very expensive (Gardell: Col. 1, lines 31-40).

17. As per claim 36, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the text input comprises a string of text characters, and the message is sent from the device to the remote server in response to receiving, a command to send at the device (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25).

18. As per claim 38, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the text input is a single text character, and the message is sent from the device to the remote server in response to receiving, a single text character at the device (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25).

19. As per claims 41, 67, and 88, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches receiving text inputs at the device, storing text characters in a text file on the device according to the text inputs, retrieving the text characters from the text file and sending, from the device to remote server, a message to enter the text characters into the document on the remote server at a location

corresponding to a location on a portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 39-46).

20. As per claim 42, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the text inputs are received while the device is not in communication with the remote server (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25).

21. As per claim 43, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above, and further teaches wherein the text inputs comprise an electronic mail message and the document comprises a web page for sending the electronic mail message (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54, Col. 5, lines 41-46, Col. 7, lines 14-25).

22. **Claims 23 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis-Gardell, and further in view of Ouellette et al. (US 5,581,243).**

23. As per claims 23 and 39, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device. However, Kikinis-Gardell does not explicitly teach a touch screen keyboard, wherein the message includes one or more matrix locations selected on the touch screen keyboard, and further determining at the server, one or more text characters from the one or more matrix locations to enter the text characters into the document.

Ouellette discloses a phantom keyboard that is formed on a touch sensitive display as an input tool for a computer. Ouellette further teaches the matrix location of the touched screen is sent to the computer for processing (Ouellette, Col. 5, lines 4-41; Abstract)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ouellette in the system of Kikinis-Gardell, because it is well known in the art that simulated keyboards of this type, where each key of the simulated keyboard is represented by a discretely defined area bounded by a frame (Ouellette: Col. 1, lines 44-50), a touch sensitive keyboard would enhance the system, easier to use, better versatility, and greater breathe of capabilities (Ouellette: Col. 2, lines 46-47).

24. Claims 25, 37, 40, 66, and 87, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis-Gardell, and further in view of Clough et al. (US 5,379,057).

25. As per claim 25, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device. However, Kikinis-Gardell does not explicitly teach the message to accept keyboard entry causes the remote device to display a keyboard layout on the remote device.

Clough discloses a portable computer with a touch screen (Clough, Col. 2, lines 53-63). Clough further teaches a simulated keyboard to appear on the display at appropriate times as data entry devices (Clough, Col. 3, lines 7-13). Clough also teaches

the keyboard to be produced when input from a keyboard is required (Clough, Col. 20, lines 8-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Clough in the system of Kikinis-Gardell, because typical hand-held devices have limited display screen sizes (Clough: Col. 1, lines 34-35).

26. As per claim 37, Kikinis-Gardell teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches a keyboard as an input device attached to the remote device. However, Kikinis-Gardell does not explicitly teach the text input is received at the device through one or more selections on a keyboard layout displayed on the screen, and the command to send causes the keyboard layout not being displayed on the screen.

Clough discloses a portable computer with a touch screen (Clough, Col. 2, lines 53-63). Clough further teaches a simulated keyboard to appear on the display at appropriate times as data entry devices (Clough, Col. 3, lines 7-13). Clough also teaches the keyboard to be produced when input from a keyboard is required (Clough, Col. 20, lines 8-12). Clough further teaches the electronic touch screen keyboard on the screen of the device to automatically disappear once text has been entered and sent to the host (Clough, Col. 20, lines 8-14: The keyboard disappears until needed again).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Clough in the system of Kikinis-Gardell, because typical hand-held devices have limited display screen sizes (Clough: Col. 1, lines 34-35).

27. As per claims 40, 66, and 87, Kikinis-Gardell-Clough teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches receiving at the device, a user selection of the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 4, lines 39-46: Knowing the location of the text input), transmitting from the device to the remote server, a message to indicate the user selection (Gardell: Figure 4: "Transmit State Change Notifications to Server"; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 47-54), receiving at the device from the remote server, a message to accept keyboard entry when the remote server determines that the document accepts text input at the location corresponding to the location on the portion of the image displayed on the screen (Gardell: Col. 3, lines 25-67; Col. 4, lines 1-54; Col. 5, lines 10-16 & 41-46; Col. 7, lines 14-25: Gardell further teaches if the user requests a page with a text input field, the host sends the user the translated page with the text input field to be filled in), and displaying a keyboard layout on the screen in response to the message to accept keyboard entry (Clough: Col. 3, lines 7-13).

28. **Claims 26-31, 45-51, 58-61, 69-74, 79-82, and 90-95, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis, and further in view of MacLeod et al. (US 5,778,092).**

29. As per claims 26, 45, 58, 69, 79, and 90, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches compressing the data to be transmitted to the remote device. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach wherein the image is in plurality of

sections rendered from the document, wherein a first one of the plurality of sections is compressed in a first format, and a second one of the plurality of sections is compressed in a second format.

MacLeod teaches compressing documents comprising of color or gray-scale images. MacLeod further teaches multiple pluralities of sections are compressed in different formats (Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics), and high-resolution binary selector plane (binary information for selecting a plane)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of MacLeod in the system of Kikinis, because by being able to compress different sections of a document by different compression techniques, each section can be compressed using the most optimal compression technique for that plane (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 62-64).

30. As per claims 27, 46, 59, 70, 80, and 91, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first format is lossless, and the second format is lossy (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 10-22 & 64-67).

31. As per claim 28, 47, 71, and 92, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the plurality of sections is rendered from a text portion of the document, and the second one of the plurality of sections is rendered from a graphics portion of the document (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-

resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

32. As per claims 29, 48, 60, 72, 81, and 93, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first one of the plurality of sections and the second one of the plurality of sections have different color depths (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

33. As per claims 30, 61, and 82, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)).

34. As per claim 31, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first layer is monochrome (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: First plane is text, which is one color).

35. As per claims 49, 73, and 94, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the device decompresses sections of the

image for display on the screen in a priority according to color depth (MacLeod: Col. 14, lines 42-64: Text, then background, then binary information).

36. As per claims 50, 74, and 95, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches the image rendered from the document comprises a first layer in a reduced color depth, and one or more graphics portions with fine details to be overlaid over the first layer (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: a reduced-resolution foreground plane (text), a reduced-resolution background plane (color/gray scale of graphics)), wherein the first layer is decompressed for display on the screen before the graphics portions are decompressed (MacLeod: Col. 14, lines 42-64: Text, then background, then binary information).

37. As per claim 51, Kikinis-MacLeod teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the first layer is monochrome (MacLeod: Col. 1, lines 45-67: First plane is text, which is one color).

38. Claims 52-54, 75, and 96 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikinis, and further in view of Cronin, III et al. (US 6,182,127).

39. As per claims 52, 75, and 96, Kikinis teaches the claimed invention as described above. However, Kikinis does not explicitly teach wherein displaying a plurality of icons with at least a portion of the image on the screen, and responsive to receiving a selection

of one of the plurality of icons, transmitting from the device to the remote server a message to execute a command with respect to the document at the remote server.

Cronin teaches a method for image files sent to a client workstation using graphical web browsers to display the view of an image from the server. Cronin further discloses the user is allowed to click on any point in the image and the device sends a message to a host (a hyperlink, menu, or icon), wherein the host sends back a refreshed raster image (Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48: Cronin sends the page (scaled and regional) related to the hyperlink to the client).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Cronin in the system of Kikinis, because by implementing the specification as described above, it is possible to have a client which does not require proprietary workstation software, there will be better efficient use of the network and great speed of image display, and it will minimize the computing resources required by the client device (Cronin, Col. 1, lines 30-52).

40. As per claim 53, Kikinis-Cronin teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches determining at the device one or more commands from the selection, wherein the message comprises the one or more commands (Cronin, Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48).

41. As per claim 54, Kikinis-Cronin teaches the claimed invention as described above and further teaches wherein the message comprises information about the selection and the remote server determines the command from the information about the selection

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(Cronin, Col. 3, lines 18-61; Col. 8, lines 23-67; Col. 9, lines 1-48: All commands go directly to the host, where they are executed and a refreshed raster image is sent back to the client).

Response to Arguments

42. Applicant's arguments filed January 9, 2007 have been fully considered but are not deemed to be persuasive. The applicants argued in substance that the prior art of record, Kikinis, does not teach rendering an image from an entire document and that Kikinis fails to disclose what exactly HTML files consist of. Applicants further argues that Kikinis also does not teach sending an image in a compressed format.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Applicants argue limitations which are not essential to the scope of the prior art. The definiteness of the language employed must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but always in light of the teachings of the prior art and of the particular application disclosure as it would be interpreted by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art. Insofar, the claims have been given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification and the prior art, since the applicant may then amend his claims, the thought being to reduce the possibility that after a patent is granted the claims may be interpreted as giving broader coverage than is justified.

Kikinis teaches receiving a web page, e.g. Home.HTML at the proxy server. The images from this document are rendered to a dithered bitmap format for assembly and display on the hand-held. Thus, Kikinis teaches the invention as claimed, wherein the system renders an image, the image taken from the entire document, e.g. a .jpg file from

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the HTML page. Therefore, applicant's arguments regarding HTL files and what exactly HTL files are composed of are not given weight as to the patentability of the claimed subject matter.

As to applicants' arguments regarding sending the image in a compressed format, Kikinis teaches this feature. The claims require that the images be sent from the server to the remote device in a compressed format. This does not necessarily require that the HTL files taught by Kikinis, comprising images already compressed or formatted for conversion, be "compressed" using some known compression techniques for transfer to the client. In Kikinis, web pages and image files are converted into a format suitable for hand持s. JPG images are compressed into dithered bitmap format, enabling scaling for display on the hand-held. Further, HTL files are specifically tailored for thin clients, enabling display of conventional web pages by compressing the web pages into a format that can be more easily processed by thin clients. Therefore, Applicants' arguments as to compression is not deemed to be persuasive.

Conclusion

43. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

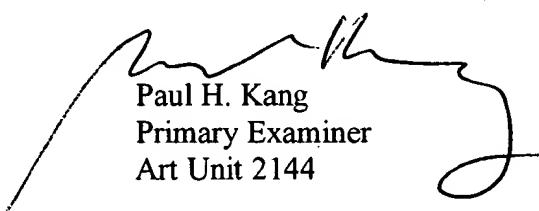
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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul H. Kang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3882. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 hour flex. First Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


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